AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF BRO-CHURES ENTITLED "HOW OUR LAWS ARE MADE"

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 139, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res 139) authorizing printing of the brochures entitled "How Our Laws Are Made in Our American Government" and so forth.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 139) was agreed to.

POISON CONTROL CENTER EN-HANCEMENT AND AWARENESS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2003

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 133, S. 686.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the bill by title. The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 686) to provide assistance for poison prevention and to stabilize the funding of regional poison control centers.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

[Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.]

S. 686

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

[SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

[This Act may be cited as the "Poison Control Center Enhancement and Awareness Act Amendments of 2003".

ISEC, 2. FINDINGS.

[Section 2 of the Poison Control Enhancement and Awareness Act (42 U.S.C. 14801) is amended to read as follows:

I"SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

["Congress finds the following:

I''(1) Poison control centers are our Nation's primary defense against injury and deaths from poisoning. Twenty-four hours a day, the general public as well as health care practitioners contact their local poison centers for help in diagnosing and treating victims of poisoning and other toxic exposures.

[''(2) Poisoning is the third most common form of unintentional death in the United States. In any given year, there will be between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 poison exposures. More than 50 percent of these exposures will involve children under the age of 6 who are exposed to toxic substances in their home. Poisoning accounts for 285,000 hospitalizations, 1,200,000 days of acute hospital care, and 13,000 fatalities annually.

[''(3) Stabilizing the funding structure and increasing accessibility to poison control centers will promote the utilization of poison control centers, and reduce the inappropriate use of emergency medical services and other more costly health care services.

[''(4) The tragic events of September 11, 2001, and the anthrax cases of October 2001, have dramatically changed our Nation. During this time period, poison centers in many areas of the country were answering thousands of additional calls from concerned residents. Many poison centers were relied upon as a source for accurate medical information about the disease and the complications resulting from prophylactic antibiotic therapy

I (5) The 2001 Presidential Task Force on Citizen Preparedness in the War on Terrorism recommended that the Poison Control Centers be used as a source of public information and public education regarding potential biological, chemical, and nuclear domestic terrorism.

I"(6) The increased demand placed upon poison centers to provide emergency information in the event of a terrorist event involving a biological, chemical, or nuclear toxin will dramatically increase call volume.".

[SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE OF A NATIONAL TOLL FREE NUMBER.

[Section 4 of the Poison Control Enhancement and Awareness Act (42 U.S.C. 14803) is amended—

 $I\!\!I(1)$ by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

["SEC. 4. MAINTENANCE OF A NATIONAL TOLL-FREE NUMBER.":

[and

[(2) in subsection (c), by inserting "and \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009" after "2004".

[SEC. 4. NATIONWIDE MEDIA CAMPAIGN.

[Section 5 of the Poison Control Enhancement and Awareness Act (42 U.S.C. 14804) is amended— $\,$

I(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

["SEC. 5. NATIONWIDE MEDIA CAMPAIGN TO PRO-MOTE POISON CONTROL CENTER UTILIZATION.";

and

[(2) in subsection (c), by inserting "and \$1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009" after "2004".

[SEC. 5. POISON CONTROL CENTER GRANT PROGRAM.

[Section 6 of the Poison Control Enhancement and Awareness Act (42 U.S.C. 14805) is amended—

[(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

["SEC. 6. MAINTENANCE OF THE POISON CONTROL CENTER GRANT PROGRAM.";

I''(b) OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.—The Secretary shall also use amounts received under this section to—

[''(1) develop standardized poison prevention and poison control promotion programs;

[''(2) develop standard patient management guidelines for commonly encountered toxic exposures;

[''(3) improve and expand the poison control data collection systems;

 $I^{"}(4)$ improve national toxic exposure surveillance;

[''(5) expand the toxicologic expertise within poison control centers; and

[''(6) improve the capacity of poison control centers to answer high volumes of calls during times of national crisis'';

[(3) by striking subsection (d)(2) and inserting the following:

[''(2) RENEWAL.—The Secretary may renew a waiver under paragraph (1).

[''(3) LIMITATION.—In no instance may the sum of the number of years for a waiver under paragraph (1) and a renewal under paragraph (2) exceed 5 years. The preceding sentence shall take effect as if enacted on February 25, 2000.''; and

[(4) in subsection (h), by inserting "and \$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009" after "2004".

[SEC. 6. NATIONWIDE TOXICOSURVEILLANCE OF POISON CENTER DATA TO PROMOTE HAZARD DETECTION.

[The Poison Control Enhancement and Awareness Act (42 U.S.C. 14801 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following: ["SEC. 7. NATIONWIDE TOXICOSURVEILLANCE OF POISON CENTER DATA TO PROMOTE HAZARD DETECTION.

I''(a) IN GENERAL.— The Secretary shall assist in the implementation and maintenance of continuous national toxicosurveillance of poison control center data to detect new hazards from household products, pharmaceuticals, traditionally abused drugs, and other toxic substances.

[''(b) CONTRACT FOR SERVICES.—The Secretary may enter into a contract with appropriate professional organizations for the colection and analysis of poison center data described in subsection (a) in real time.

[''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.— There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, \$2,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009.''.]

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Poison Control Center Enhancement and Awareness Act Amendments of 2003".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Section 2 of the Poison Control Enhancement and Awareness Act (42 U.S.C. 14801) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

"Congress finds the following:

"(1) Poison control centers are our Nation's primary defense against injury and deaths from poisoning. Twenty-four hours a day, the general public as well as health care practitioners contact their local poison centers for help in diagnosing and treating victims of poisoning and other toxic exposures.

"(2) Poisoning is the third most common form of unintentional death in the United States. In any given year, there will be between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 poison exposures. More than 50 percent of these exposures will involve children under the age of 6 who are exposed to toxic substances in their home. Poisoning accounts for 285,000 hospitalizations, 1,200,000 days of acute hospital care, and 13,000 fatalities annually.

"(3) Stabilizing the funding structure and increasing accessibility to poison control centers will promote the utilization of poison control centers, and reduce the inappropriate use of emergency medical services and other more costly health care services.

"(4) The tragic events of September 11, 2001, and the anthrax cases of October 2001, have dramatically changed our Nation. During this time period, poison centers in many areas of the country were answering thousands of additional calls from concerned residents. Many poison centers were relied upon as a source for accurate medical information about the disease and the complications resulting from prophylactic antibiotic therapy.

"(5) The 2001 Presidential Task Force on Citizen Preparedness in the War on Terrorism recommended that the Poison Control Centers be used as a source of public information and public education regarding potential biological, chemical, and nuclear domestic terrorism.